

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

EUROPE IS AGAIN
ON VERGE OF WAR

Situation Said To Be More
Critical than at Any Time
Since War in the
Balkans Began.

RUSSIA AIDS MONTENEGRO

Warship Lands Seven Cannon, a
Million Cartridges and Other
Supplies at Antivari—
Isolated Action by
Austria Unlikely.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, April 6.—Through the inability of the powers to arrive at any effective concert the situation in the Near East is more critical to-day than at any time since the Balkan allies took the field. Instead of the fall of Adrianople bringing peace in sight, Europe is, in fact, nearer the verge of a general war than ever since the first gun was fired. The powers succeeded in framing peace proposals which were submitted to the allies, but the allies declined them, and the fighting continues, with the possibility of the allies entering Constantinople approaching nearer to a probability every day.

The powers have given positive orders to Montenegro to cease the bombardment of Scutari and have blockaded the coast of Montenegro, but the bombardment continues, and there were insistent rumors to-day that Scutari had fallen before the combined Montenegrin and Serbian forces, while the worst feature is that Russia had no part in the blockade, and that a Russian ship, flying the Russian flag, landed at Antivari seven cannon, a million cartridges and other war supplies as gifts of the Russians to the Montenegrins.

Other reports say that the supplies were brought in a Greek ship, but all agree that there are immense quantities of war supplies, gifts of the Russians to the Montenegrins. In view of public opinion in Russia and France it is hardly conceivable that effective parties will be landed from an international fleet in Montenegro or that the fleet will prevent the landing of Serbian reinforcements at San Giovanni de Medina or Durazzo, where Serbia is already assured of free access to the sea with the express right to import war material. Also, it is almost impossible to believe that Russian and French public opinion, especially Russian, will consent to isolated action on land by Austria against Montenegro.

A question on this point to Sir Edward Grey in the Parliamentary list for Monday indicates the trend of English feeling in the matter and the realization here of the gravity of the situation. The opinion in Vienna is:

"The peace current is fast waning, Austria's liberty of choice is rapidly narrowing to the smallest conceivable compass, and her action will be immediate and resolute."

Public opinion in Great Britain and Russia is strongly in favor of Montenegro. The British newspapers are almost unanimous in expressing admiration and sympathy for the brave mountaineers. Montenegro has made the greatest sacrifices of any of the allies and gained the least, and the English people do not want to see the profits of victory taken from her. They remember the Greeks' declaration early in the war that the allies should keep what they gained.

Cettinje, April 5.—The blockade of the Montenegrin seaport of Antivari was definitely established to-day when eight foreign warships, representing the European powers, formed a semi-circular bar before the harbor.

The fleet is composed of three Austrian, two Italian, one British, one German and one French warship.

Belgrade, April 5.—No confirmation has been received here of the report that the Turkish fortress of Scutari had fallen to the Montenegrin and Serbian besiegers. The allied armies outside the city summoned the Turkish commander to surrender so as to avoid further useless bloodshed, but the Ottoman leader replied that he intended to fight to the last extremity. The bombardment was thereupon reopened, and a general assault by the Montenegrin and Serbian troops was ordered.

Sofia, April 5.—Contrary to expectations the European powers have promptly met the objections of the Balkan allies to the terms of mediation originally proposed by making concessions designed to secure an immediate cessation of hostilities in the Balkan Peninsula.

In a note presented to the Bulgarian government to-day the powers propose that the Thracian frontier should be formed by a line drawn from Midia on the Black Sea to Enos on the Aegean Sea, which would give Bulgaria both banks of the river Maritza. In accordance with her demands, it is also suggested that all financial questions, such as the indemnity, should be left to the decision of a technical commission to meet in Paris.

The Bulgarian government to-day handed to the diplomatic representatives of the European powers its reply to the communication made to it on March 22 concerning the suggested bases of peace between Turkey and the Balkan allies.

The reply, which is that of all the allied Balkan nations, accepts the conditions of mediation proposed by the European powers, subject, however, to reservations which practically repudiate the proposed terms.

The reply is contained in the following counter-propositions:

First.—In the definite determination of the frontier of the province of Thrace the line indicated in the conditions formulated by the powers shall be taken as a basis and not as a definitive line.

Second.—The islands in the Aegean Sea shall be ceded by Turkey to the Balkan allies.

Third.—The allies consider they should

RAILWAY STATIONS BURNED BY BRITISH SUFFRAGETTES.

The upper picture shows the wreck of Croxley Station, twenty miles from the Euston terminal of the London and North-Western Railway. The lower picture shows what was left of Sanderton Station on the Great Central Railway after the militants had applied the torch. Further outrages of the same nature are expected momentarily.

MORE 'MILITANT' OUTRAGES
DISQUIET GREAT BRITAIN

Grandstands on Scottish Race-courses Burned—Liverpool "Pillarboxed."

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, April 5.—The suffragettes are conscientiously carrying out their threat to impose a reign of terror in Great Britain. Last night they burned to the ground the grandstand of the Ayr racecourse, inflicting a loss of \$15,000, and partly burned the grandstand at Kelso. They smashed fifteen windows at the Labor Exchange, Glasgow, "pillarboxed" Liverpool, cut telegraph wires at Llanarnam, Monmouthshire, and destroyed flower beds at Armstrong Park, Newcastle.

To-day Chatsworth House, Haddon Hall and many other famous mansions are being guarded day and night, while the special precautions taken in all museums and art galleries, many of which at the end of the day closed until the suffragette outrages cease, remain unrelaxed.

Besides those of last night the outrages since Mrs. Pankhurst was sentenced include the blowing up of Oxford railway station, damage to pictures at Manchester, the wreck of a railroad car near Stockport and the burning of a country house at Chorley Wood.

Mrs. Pankhurst has carried out her threat to eat no food while under imprisonment. It is understood that no attempt has been made so far to administer nutriment by force. She has not yet been removed to the women's penitentiary at Aylesbury, though it is believed that in order to circumvent the picketing plans at Holloway jail this measure will be put into effect to-morrow.

MOURNS FOR SUFFRAGETTE
Mrs. Bishop Will Wear Black for Mrs. Pankhurst.

Chicago, April 5.—Dressed entirely in black, Mrs. L. Brackett Bishop announced at a luncheon of the Woman's Party yesterday she would wear mourning until Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English suffragette, is released from prison, where she has just begun a three-year sentence.

Mrs. Bishop entertained Mrs. Pankhurst on her last visit to Chicago.

FOR AUTOMATIC COUPLING

Ingenious and Simple System Invented by an Italian.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, April 5.—The Ministry of Public Works, which recently awarded to an Italian inventor a first prize of \$1,000 for the best system of automatic couplings for state railroads, avoiding the use of the endless screw, tooth wheel gears, springs or other delicate mechanism, and capable of automatically coupling up again and of uncoupling without the necessity of a shunter going between the cars or of bringing the train to a standstill, has put the new coupling system on trial on certain lines after being successfully tested in the government workshops.

The new device is remarkably ingenious and simple, and, in the opinion of experts, revolutionizes the methods of coupling hitherto in use.

ADMIRAL PEARY IN ROME

Visits Ostia as Guest of Mayor of Eternal City.

Rome, April 5.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary to-day visited the village of Ostia, sixteen miles from Rome, as the guest of Mayor Nathan. He inspected the excavations with great interest. Ostia, which is now merely a village, at one time contained eighty thousand inhabitants. It was founded by Aeneas Marcius as the port of Rome.

MISS EMERSON FAVORED;
GETS SMALL REMISSION

British Home Secretary Takes Ten Days Off Her Sentence, Same Being Conditional on Her Good Behavior.

London, April 5.—Mrs. Emerson, of Jackson, Mich., has brought to a close her campaign to have her daughter, Zelle, who is said to be ill in prison as the result of being forcibly fed, examined by a physician of her own choosing. Mrs. Emerson considers that the concession made by the Home Secretary, Reginald McKenna, in taking ten days off her daughter's sentence to be an extraordinary measure of favor, and she has decided, therefore, patiently to await the release of her daughter on Wednesday next.

Mrs. Emerson received a cablegram to-day from the Secretary of State in Washington, informing her that he had instructed the American Embassy here to take up the case of Mrs. Zelle Emerson. The fact that Mrs. Emerson has declared herself satisfied with the concession made by the Home Secretary has greatly disappointed some of the militant suffragettes. Miss Lillian Scott-Troy, the San Francisco suffragette, who has been

one of the most active workers in Miss Emerson's behalf, in an interview to-night said:

"I am thoroughly shocked at Mrs. Emerson's weak attitude after her strong letters and cablegrams to the United States, and the firm support she has had from English doctors and men and women of high position, who know neither her daughter nor herself personally, but who realize the awful consequences of forcible feeding in English prisons."

"I blame the embassy for her change of attitude. Mrs. Emerson is one of those Americans who are evidently overcome by a nod from an English person in a position superior to that in which they move. It is not a case of an individual, but a case of an American citizen, and Mrs. Emerson, whose attitude has been hot and cold, should be disregarded and the campaign continued, because it will establish a precedent for all future treatment of American prisoners in English prisons."

FRANCE PLANS GREAT LOAN
NO CURATOR FOR LOUVRE

Leak on Bourse Discloses Billion Franc Plan.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, April 5.—Through a leak on the Bourse it has been learned that the French government plans a loan of 1,000,000,000 francs in connection with army expenditures as soon as peace is signed in the Balkans. The government scheme is to get ahead of a large accumulation of domestic, Russian, and particularly American, financing projects stored up during the impossible market for investment caused by the war.

Strong pressure has been brought to bear on the French bankers to help the government to be first in the market, while at the same time every attempt has been made to keep the plans secret, as their publication might endanger the passing of the three-year army service law and appropriation bill.

WON'T ACT WITH BRYAN

One Great Power Declines to Recognize Chinese Republic.

Washington, April 5.—At least one great power already has declined to join the United States in recognizing the new Chinese Republic at this stage, and there is reason to expect some of the other powers to take a similar attitude.

No protest has been lodged against the course to be taken by the United States, but there exists at some foreign capitals so much doubt as to the success that so follow the attempt of the constituent assembly to organize a complete and stable government on April 8 that some of the powers deem it prudent to withhold formal recognition for the present.

The appearance of at least one royal candidate for the Presidential office, when it was supposed that Yuan Shih-kai's selection practically was assured, with reports of powerful support for this new candidate from Southern China, is believed to be the basis for the hesitation shown by some of the powers in dealing with the question of recognition.

Seven Eminent Frenchmen Turn Down Offer.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, April 5.—President Poincaré is having as much difficulty in finding a suitable curator for the Louvre Museum as President Wilson is in obtaining ambassadors and diplomats. M. Pujat, who, after the disappearance of the "Alma Lion," was put in charge of the Louvre to reorganize the service there, has become the head of the Secret Police Department.

The post of curator of the Louvre, now vacated by M. Pujat and which is that of a sort of generalissimo of all the museums of France, has become one of such extraordinary responsibility that, with inadequate remuneration and recently divested of the former privilege of a residence in the Louvre Palace for the curator and his family, it is to-day going begging.

It has been offered to such eminent scientists as Heron de Villefosse, M. Pottier, André Michel, Salomon Reinach, Léon Bénédite, Henry Marcel and M. Sainere, but all seven have successively declined. However, the government does not despair eventually of finding the right man.

BRAZIL SEEKS FRIENDSHIP

Senhor Mueller Coming to Promote Better Relations.

Washington, April 5.—Senhor Lauro Mueller, Foreign Affairs Minister of Brazil, will visit the United States late this month or early in May in an effort to place the relations of the two nations on a more friendly basis.

The chief topics of discussion between Senhor Mueller and Secretary Bryan will be a settlement of tariff matters. Senhor Mueller may arrive by April 23, when the Pan-American Society of the United States will give a large dinner at New York in honor of Secretary Bryan, who probably will further announce the administration's South and Central American policies.

'TAYLORISM' UNPOPULAR

American Efficiency System Causes Strike in France.

AUTO BUILDERS GO IDLE

Plan Evolved Here Already Working in Germany, but Socialists Condemn It.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, April 5.—The continued strike at the Renault automobile works and the attempt of the government to introduce the system in the navy yards have precipitated a campaign against the Taylor scientific factory organization on the part of all the labor union elements in France. Louis Renault has brought the system from America in an effort to save the French automobile industry from German and Italian competition and the American automobile peril.

The results are excellent, and M. Renault refuses to compromise the strike, because he thinks the adoption of the system is imperative.

Socialist literary campaigners are denouncing Taylorism as a means of selection of laborers, eliminating the unfit, and as ruinous to health and longevity. The statements made upon the subject are all grossly exaggerated. Russian manufacturers are studying the system here and are unfavorably impressed. They believe it will never work well with Russian labor. Several Russians are planning a journey to America to make further investigations. Italian manufacturers, on the other hand, are very favorably impressed, and are hopeful of being able to adopt the system against German industry, which is already using it successfully.

Frederick Winslow Taylor, the originator of "scientific management," left the service of the Midvale Steel Company in 1899 to devote his time to the reorganization of manufacturing establishments of various kinds on a new "efficiency" basis. He installed his system in the plants of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Cramp Shipbuilding Company and the Midvale Steel Company. He also attempted to establish his system in the machine shops of the Brooklyn navy yard, but it did not meet with success.

He is the inventor of the Taylor-White process of treating modern high speed tools and the author of "The Principles of Scientific Management," "Shop Management" and of various papers published by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of which he is a former president.

FRANCO-GERMAN AMITY

Incident of the Zeppelin IV Causes More Cordial Feeling.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, April 5.—The transient and involuntary "invasion" of French territory by the Zeppelin IV has done more to clear the atmosphere and improve the relations of France and Germany than any incident since the mutual decorations five years ago of the graves of French and German soldiers killed at Rezonville and Mars-la-Tour in the war of 1870. The courteous attitude of the French military authorities at Lunéville, so spontaneously responded to by the German press, makes a striking contrast to the outburst of six months ago of the Strasbourg "Jingo Post," demanding that all French aviators flying near German fortresses should be fired at with rapid firing guns.

The diplomatic effect is admirable, and is largely due to the broad and dignified patriotism of President Poincaré, which was instantaneously put into effect by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, and the Minister of War, M. Etienne, and which is enthusiastically approved by public feeling in the departments as well as in Paris itself.

WIRELESS TESTS SUCCEED

Hall to Visit French Observatories Before Returning.

Paris, April 5.—The wireless telegraph experiments which have proceeded for three weeks between the Eiffel Tower station and Arlington, Va., have been suspended for the present. They are considered as having been successful as preliminaries to the more extended work to be taken up in November and December of this year. Those months are regarded as the most favorable for such experiments in long distance wireless work.

Professor Asaph Hall, of the Washington Naval Observatory, after visiting several French observatories with Commander Henry H. Hough, the American military attaché, will return to the United States.

HELD BY PARIS POLICE

Man Said To Be Wanted Here for \$10,500 Embezzlement.

The District Attorney was informed yesterday that a man known as Joseph Schwartz had been arrested in Paris. He is alleged to have stolen \$10,500 from R. F. Lang, a commission broker, of No. 32 Broadway, while in Mr. Lang's employ. The prisoner has not been fully identified yet, and until he is extradited proceedings will be held up.

Schwartz is said to have been led into the theft by his extravagant manner of living. At the time he disappeared an actress also vanished, and reports came to the police that Schwartz and the young woman were seeing Europe together.

DROP OF TRAIN KILLS 23

Engine and Cars Fall 150 Feet Into an Arm of the Congo.

Boma, Belgian Congo, April 5.—Three trainmen and twenty passengers were killed to-day when an entire train, with its locomotive, plunged through a railroad bridge crossing an arm of the Congo at a height of 150 feet from the water. None on board the train was saved.

ARE YOU ENTERTAINING?
Talent for all socials, concerts and entertainments will be found on page 4, part 5.—Adv.



EDMOND ROSTAND.
French "Immortal" who has shown himself an actor by his interpretation in a Paris theatre of his own *Cyrano de Bergerac*.

ROSTAND AS AN ACTOR
PRODIGIOUSLY ENERGETIC

Appears Before an Audience of Workmen and Interprets *Cyrano de Them*.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, April 5.—Edmond Rostand, author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," made his debut to-night as an actor before an immense public of carpenters, joiners and furniture makers at the Théâtre du Faubourg Saint Antoine, in the heart of the workmen's quarter. M. Rostand recited "Les Pyrénées" and other selections from "Les Musardises," and impersonated with prodigious energy and dramatic power portions of the character of Cyrano and of the Aiglon.

The workmen, with their wives, daughters and sweethearts, filled the house to overflowing, and applauded M. Rostand with tremendous enthusiasm, crowding around him afterward, shaking his hands and demanding his autograph. They frantically cheered him as he left the theatre.

Rostand himself, pale with emotion, seemed badly frightened at his wonderful popular success at the theatre of the proletariat, where the public between the acts eat oranges and while scores of wives of carpenters without any false modesty suckled their babies during the performance.

WILSON HAS MEXICO PLEA

Americans in Capital Urge Retention of Ambassador.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, April 5.—President Wilson received to-day the delegation representing the American colony at Mexico City which came to Washington to urge the retention of Henry Lane Wilson as ambassador and the recognition of the Huerta administration by the United States.

The delegation is the same that called on the Secretary of State and members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this week. It is composed of George W. Cook, chairman; Burton W. Wilson, Charles F. de Ganahl, H. Walker, Charles K. Seeger and F. H. Tackaberry, who cite the following reasons for their course:

"The experience and knowledge Ambassador Wilson has gained in the period of over three years, with which he has discharged the duties of Ambassador in Mexico, a period which covers all the revolutionary troubles from the time of General Porfirio Diaz up to the present; his knowledge of the country and its political conditions; of the location of Americans and American interests, with their needs and possible requirements, and of the means by which such needs and requirements can best be cared for; his personal acquaintance with the government officials and leading men of the country; his well known acceptability to them; and the confidence which they have in his integrity and impartiality—all these constitute special and invaluable qualifications of Ambassador Wilson which cannot be replaced by any new man, however competent, who might be sent to succeed him, and give Ambassador Wilson power for the efficient and satisfactory discharge of his duties such as a new man could not possibly possess."

"The fact that after the arrest of ex-President Madero both General Huerta and General Diaz indicated the neutral ground of the American Embassy as the only place which would be satisfactory to them as a place for conference, thereby giving expression to their confidence in the good faith and fairness of our Ambassador; further, the fact that during this conference between Generals Huerta and Diaz the Ambassador exercised his good offices in a most diplomatic and efficient manner to induce the two opposing generals to make mutual concessions and to compose their differences in the interest of peace, of humanity and of the welfare of their country; and, finally, the fact that the mediation of our Ambassador proved so efficacious and of such benefit to both foreign and Mexican interests as to gain the unqualified approval and confidence of all concerned—these facts undoubtedly place Ambassador Wilson in a unique position to protect and conserve American lives and property and to foster cordial international relations between the two countries."

KAISER'S BLAZON ABLAZE

"God Be with Us" on His Auto To Be Lit Up Electrically.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Berlin, April 5.—The Kaiser has adopted a new way of displaying the royal standard on his automobiles at night. A flag on which is emblazoned the words "God Be With Us," painted on transparent glass, will be electrically illuminated when his majesty is in the car so that it will be recognized from a long distance.

WON'T AFFECT BRITISH RATES.

Liverpool, April 5.—The transatlantic rate war between Europe and Canada is not expected to affect British rates, according to an official statement issued by the shipping companies here.

PIRATES' LOOT RECOVERED.

Hong Kong, China, April 5.—In a sharp encounter with a band of pirates on the West River to-day a force of Chinese soldiers and customs officers shot one and captured six pirates. The remainder of the band fled. An immense quantity of loot was recovered.

DANCER HIS EVIL GENIUS

Wilmart Became Forger on Gigantic Scale to Buy Her Pearls.

HAD BEEN SOCIAL LEADER

\$8,000,000 in Spurious Shares Negotiated by Banks—Caught Only by Mere Chance.

(From The Tribune's Correspondent.)
Paris, March 28.—From the beginning of the world the fall of man has ever been ascribed to the influence of some woman. Nestor Wilmart, whose case is now the one topic between Brussels and Paris and Paris and Rome, says he might be a respected and prosperous mercantile magnate if fate had not crossed his path in the guise of Mlle. Claire de Vigny, a dainty little dancer.

"I met Claire," he says, "one night after she had danced before the court. She smiled upon me. That smile has cost me my liberty. I made her an allowance. I could not marry her, of course. Soon she let me know her penchant for pink pearls. I ravaged the market to satisfy her. That woman wanted to swim in pearls. So I am undone."

Wilmart was arrested at Rheims recently after successfully evading the world's police since October. He was managing director of the Ghent-Termeuzen Railway. It was discovered that large blocks of forged shares of the company had been placed on the market, and Wilmart, after explaining indignantly to the authorities that any irregularities in the company's affairs could be due only to clerical errors, fled the country.

Belgian Banks Victimized.

Investigation showed that frauds on a large scale had been perpetrated. Within ten years forged shares to the amount of \$8,000,000 had been negotiated by large banks, among which were the National Bank, the Union de Credit, the Banque de Bruxelles and the Caisse d'Epargne. The individual losses ranged from \$50,000 to \$200,000.

The prominent part played in Belgian society by Wilmart added to the sensation caused by the discovery of the frauds and the news of his flight. Wilmart kept a large racing stable and a famous stud. He owned several chateaux, a theatre, a newspaper, and shortly before his flight entertained leaders of Belgian society at a shooting party.

The hue and cry after Wilmart led to reports of his presence in many distant parts of the world, and it was generally supposed that he was hiding in Mexico. After wandering about for several weeks Wilmart settled down quietly under the name of Dubois at Laon, in the department of Aisne, a few miles from the Belgian frontier. The police by the merest chance discovered his identity, and the local magistrate requested him to call at the police station. Wilmart fled to Rheims, where he was arrested. Only a few dollars were found upon him. Wilmart's fondness for the society of ballet girls was what finally led to his discovery.

MAY BE BLOW TO TRADE

Industrial Problem in New South Wales Causes Alarm.

Sydney, April 5.—The industrial problem in New South Wales is causing grave concern, the strike of coal miners in the Hawkesbury and South Coast districts being unsettled. The situation is becoming seriously complicated, moreover, since the Newcastle miners are showing great discontent.

Should a strike be declared commerce, through shipping, would be considerably hampered and perhaps demoralized, owing to the fact that all big ocean liners plying between the east coast of Australia and other parts of the world depend upon Newcastle for their coal supply.

At Broken Hill, the great silver mining centre, the strike declared a week ago confines the city to its coal supply. Famine prices in food commodities now rule and a serious situation exists.

DOESN'T WISH TO DISARM

Germany Scouts Suggestion of International Conference.

Berlin, April 5.—Official circles in Germany scout the suggestion made yesterday by the "Frankfurter Zeitung" for the holding of an international conference of armaments which, it was hinted, should be called by the United States. It was pointed out to-day that Germany is now facing the discussion of a bill calling for a big increase in its military forces and that the government firmly intends to enact it into a law and is utterly disinclined to consider proposals for disarmament.

The German Foreign Office regards the proposal for an international conference as merely a subterfuge in the campaign waged by the "Frankfurter Zeitung" against the new military bill, and says that the suggestion is not entitled to any sympathy in Germany.

WORLD'S LARGEST TUNNEL

To Be Built in Canada Through the Rockies.

Winnipeg, Man., April 5.—The Canadian Pacific Railway announced to-day that it would begin construction shortly of the longest tunnel yet. The tunnel will be built through Kicking Horse Pass, in the Rocky Mountains, will be sixteen miles long and will cost \$14,000,000. It will take seven years, it is estimated, to build it. The great hole through the mountain will be four miles longer than the famous Simplon tunnel through the Alps.

Railroad officials assert that the construction of this tunnel will eliminate many miles of dangerous snowsheds.

PORTO RICO ANXIOUS

Petition Sent to Wilson for Retention of Sugar Tariff.

San Juan, Porto Rico, April 5.—The Porto Rico Commerce Association has sent a cable message to President Wilson, in which it is declared that the removal of the sugar tariff will mean disaster to that industry in the island of Porto Rico, and will leave thousands without employment and affect financial conditions materially.

President Wilson is requested to allow a commission representing Porto Rico to be heard before final action is taken.